Weeds are plants out of their proper experience, "away from home," because our farmers and gardeners have to con- happen to be .- N. Y. Sun. tend are not indigenous to North America, but have been introduced from other countries. This fact alone shows how wide of the mark is the often-repeated assertion that plants do best in their experience, theories often leading the cultivator astray in such matters.

F

Plants may succeed in their native habitats, and still do far better in a forhabitats, and still do far better in a for-eign country. In the case of plants termed clear as if the fruit is hard. weeds they seem to thrive best when away from home, as the cultivators of the soil in this country have learned to tendency), are the best varieties for their cost. Our native plants seldom canning. Some fruits which have a invade the grain fields or gardens, but pleasant taste when eaten raw lose their it is the introduced plants which become flavor when cooked; but nearly all fruits great pests. For instance, the so-called Canada thistle is not a native of Canada or of North America, but was introduced flavors are dissipated by the heat, while or of North America, but was introduced from Europe, where it has long been known as a great pest, and Linnæus ob-serves in "Flora Lapponica," "it is the when combined with a due proportion serves in "Flora Lapponica," "it is the greatest pest of our fields," a remark which is equally applicable to it in this country at the present day. In Europe it is called the cursed thistle, a name which has been corrupted by the farmers of the United States into Canada thistle, although there is no proof even of its having reached our fields by the way of Canada. The common long-leaved thistle of our fields and roadsides, as well as the yellow thistle and cotton thistle, are all introduced weeds, and we do not know of a native species that has ever proved to be the least troublesome in cultivated fields or gardens.

The great ox-eye daisy, which of late years has spread over the Middle and Northern States, much to the injury of the hay crop, is a native of the Old World, and probably first introduced with grass seed or grain. It has now become a great pest, and is so widely distributed that it will probably remain with us to the end of time, as it seems to take very kindly to all kinds of soils, as well as to our variable climate. It is a weed readily controlled in cultivated fields, but the seeds are so widely distributed and in such vast quantities in hay, that the farmer and gardener who cities and villages are sure to restock always be agreeable. their fields with the pest, no matter how careful they may be in destroying the plants as they appear from year to year.

and of the few supposed to be indigewhere they do not thrive any better if as which so many farmers believe is a kind | receptacle. of transformed wheat, is also a foreign European countries. Going further south, we find different kinds of weeds, some of which have not yet become common in the more northern States; as the whortleberries. but here again we find that the most troublesome species have been introduced, and are not indigenous. The vile weed overrun so many hundreds of acres of the fertile lands of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, is the viper's bugloss of Europe, from which it was introduced in some unknown manner many years ago, and permitted to spread over some of the finest portions of the Old Dominion. It has also obtained a good foothold in Maryland, and we have found occasional patches of it as far north as central Vermont. It is a pity that such pests should be permitted to spread, when they could be so readily destroyed on their first appearance in our fields, gar-dens, and roadsides.

Europe, however, has not been the only country from whence we have received noxious weeds, for the so-called Jamestown weed or thorn-apple is sup-posed to be a native of Asia; but it found its way to this country more than a cen-tury ago, and is now thoroughly natu-ralized. It is a very coarse, poisonous weed, and ought to be extirpated before it becomes more abundant than at present. The horse nettle of the South is perhaps an exception to the general rule that noxious weeds are "plants away from home," because, according to our oldest botanical authorities, this prickly customer is a native of the Carolinas, whence its scientific name of Solonum Carolinense. It is a pernicious weed, and so tenacious of life as to be very difficult to eradicate when once in possession of a field; but it does not appear to thrive in the more northern States, although it is very plentiful in some parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

soil; for if it was not for these pests farmers and gardeners would have an easy time of it, keeping down weeds being the most expensive operation in the ture of a fish is quite as bad as the torwhole routine of plant culture. The best advice we can give is in the old Ovidian phrase which may be translated, "Meet and resist beginnings," whether the weeds be annuals, biennials, whether the weeds be annuals, biennials, of which show that they are alive and or perennials. The old English saying that "one year's seeding makes seven years' weeding" is a very true one and ignorance. Most boys would dislike to well worth remembering. Had our farmers throughout the country paid structed by their parents and others on this subject, would probably follow the strange weeds which occasionally aprule of humanity in the treatment of peared by the roadsides or near their fishes, as they do in the care of domestic barns and outbuildings they would not now be obliged to fight them by the now be obliged to fight them by the acre, or abandon some of their best these suggestions themselves, but will fields to the pests. There is certainly no plant known that can not be destroyed by constantly disturbing its roots or cutting off the stems and leaves. Even the Canada thistle will soon die out if deprived of assimilated sap, which can only be produced by the aid of the leaves. For all perennial plants close and frequent cutting down of the stems are constantly remind decent people of the fact that the American loaders, who spit over the verally who had come out with such eagerness into the pure atmosphere of the hills and valleys, sold out everything at half its value—houses, lands, stock, crops, bounded to the stock of the stoc is certain death, and for others the re- dence. moval of the stem before the ripening of seeds cuts off the means of further or seeds cuts on the mean of the species. There is propagation of the species. There is no such thing as spontaneous production of the species of the specie

tion of plants; consequently if weeds ap-pear we know that there were present seeds or roots to produce them. It place, and we may add, as a matter of may be slow work to eradicate some experience, "away from home," because of the species, but it is possible with all, the most troublesome weeds with which no matter how tenacious of life they may

### Fruits for Canning.

Varieties of fruit that are pleasant to the palate when eaten raw may not alnative country, and when removed therefrom are likely to degenerate or run preserving. One of the first requireout. It is doubtless true that there is a principle of adaptation of plants to climate and soil, which underlies all successful agriculture and horticulture; but this is seldom discovered except through cured in a greater or less degree by matured. If too ripe fruit is used, it will not retain its shape when cooked,

As a rule, those kinds which have the most decided flavor (generally an acid those in which an acid quality predomiof sugar.

On account of its peculiarly distinctive flavor, the Bartlett pear is one of the

best varieties for canning. Blackberries make one of the best canned fruits, and are not excelled by any other berry; but both blackberries and strawberries are fruits which require considerable skill and experience in canning, in order to have them keep well and retain a perfect flavor. Aside from the delicious flavor which blackberries possess, they have a tonic property which makes them much relished by in-

valids. Among the peaches the Morris White has long been highly-prized for canning. This is a pure white peach, the main point in which it differs from other sorts being that it is white next to the pit. Most kinds of peaches have a reddish tint next to the stone. For my own use I would prefer to can yellow peaches, as they have a higher color and a richer flavor. Pit-fruits, as peaches, plums, &c., when canned whole with the pits inside, present a very beautiful appearance; but of course the pits and interstices between the fruit take up much room, and the flavor imparted to the purchase manure from the stables of fruit by the presence of the pits may not

Grapes are well suited for canning, tender or thin-skinned varieties being the best, provided the flavor is good. Of all the weed pests infesting the Grapes should never be canned without fields and gardens of the Northern first removing the seeds. It is perhaps States, not five in a hundred are native, a saving of time to leave the seeds in, but it is a waste of bottle-room, and nous we seldom hear much complaint.

The common burdock, groundsel, parsley, dandelion, wild carrot, and scores of other similar species of garden and they can be made, at small cost, into a field pests are all natives of Europe, very palatable beverage by simply presswell as in this country. Chess, or cheat, ening it, and bottling it in any air-tight

The whortleberries usually found in grass, infesting the grain fields in all the markets are not so good for canning vation, that which answers for most European countries. Going further or eating raw as the "blueberries" of weeds, only causes it to grow with unthe North. These are sweeter, have a thick, blue bloom, and are not so seedy

The best varieties of tomatoes for canning are those which have the most solid flesh. The canned tomatoes of comknown as "blue devils," which has merce are not sufficiently "boiled down" to make a first-class article. When boiled to a thick and even consistency they are of much finer flavor, and occupy less room in the bottles .- Cor. Examiner and Cronicle.

# Cruelty to Fish.

Talking with a gentleman of eighty-four years, a few days ago—a man of great experience in practical life, and withal one of humane instincts and principles, we gathered many interesting suggestions and ideas, that would be worth repeating. Among other things, he referred to a life-long practice he had always observed. In catching fish, he never failed to kill them immediately upon drawing them out of the water, which is their natural element. Every boy knows this fact, yet hardly one in a hundred stops to think that a living fish, deprived of the peculiar means of respiration that the water furnishes, must suffer similarly to a human being cut off from its usual supply of atmospheric air. Death by suffocation is regarded as terrible, and a fish out of water, being deprived of the oxygen that sustains its blood, doubtless suffers intensely. It is the easiest thing to kill a fish, either by striking it a slight blow upon the head, or by cutting its throat. It is well known that the flesh of animals wounded and left to die, is unfit for food, and experienced fishermen say that a fish should be killed immediately on being caught, in order to render it fit for the table. But aside from the question of food, the subject should be considered as one of principle. We know by the How to destroy weeds is the great fierce struggles of the captive fish it is in severe pain, and humanity dictates that it should be speedily put out of misery. We have no right to inflict needless sufignorance. Most boys would dislike to be thought cruel, and if they were intry to induce their companions to do

-Prof. Charcot, of Paris, recently re-

#### HOME AND FARM.

-Cocoanut Caramels.-Two cups of grated cocoanut, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a quick oven.

-A large and rich cake is made from this recipe: One pound each of sugar, flour, chopped raisins, sliced citron and blanched almonds, three-quarters of a pound of butter, ten eggs, one wineglassful of brandy, a teaspoonful of mace. Make with care, and watch closely while baking.

-It is said that if a cucumber vine is trained to run up a stake on which a few stubs of limbs have been left along its whole length, the crop will be enormous. gathering the fruit before it is too fully By this plan the vines not only occupy less space, but are afforded opportunity to follow their natural habit of climbing up, instead of running on the ground.

-Tomato Catsup-Boil one-half bushel of tomatoes three hours; strain out the skins and seeds; to the remainder add three pints of vinegar, one-half pound of salt, one-fourth pound of black pepper, one ounce of Cayenne pepper, one-fourth pound of allspice, one ounce of ground cloves, two pounds of brown sugar. Boil one hour. I have never seen any catsup to equal this, and have kept the above secret 35 years till now.

-Cucumber pickles.-Five hundred small cuembers, three gallons vinegar, three quarts of salt, six ounces alum, two ounces allspice, quarter pound black pepper, one eunce cloves, horseradish cut in strips, sugar according to the strength of the vinegar. Put the cu-cumbers and horseradish in alternate layers in a large stone jar, then put the salt over them, and cover with boiling water. Let them stand 24 hours in the brine, then pour off the brine and rinse in cold water. Boil spices and vinegar, and pour over them.

-To make pickled peaches, take seven pounds of sugar to one quart of vinegar; heat, and drop the peaches in, and cook until you can pierce them easily with a broom splint or a silver fork stick two or three cloves in the peaches before cooking them; put sticks of cinnamon in the vinegar, or put ground cinnamon in a little muslin bag and put in the jar. This quantity of sugar and vinegar is sufficient for two ordinarysized baskets. Some cooks take the skin off the peaches and turn hot vinegar and sugar over them for two or three mornings; but I prefer them, as the little girl said she did, "cloth and all."

-Professor Law says that "the great majority of ringbone in young horses come from the failure to shorten the toes." To this may be added that ringbone is apt to be formed if colts are allowed to stand on a plank floor, or anywhere else where the footing is hard, during the first eighteen months of their age. Whether in stable or yard during this period let them have earth for standing or walking, free from stone or gravel. If their summer pasture is a gravelly soil, or even stony, it is not objectionable, because the colt will always pick out springy turf enough to stand and walk on without injury to his feet, legs or joints.

-Quack grass is one of the most difficult pests to eradicate; ordinary cultiusual vigor. This comes from the na-ture of the plant, it having long under-ground stems, with roots and shoots springing from every joint, or capable of so doing should the stock be cut in pieces by the passing cultivator. The leading methods of eradication are: to use a flat-toothed cultivator, one that will shave the ground instead of running deep, and pass it an inch or so below the surface; this cuts off all shoots as they start up, but does not divide the horizontal running root-stocks. The plants die of exhaustion in endeavoring to throw up stems to bear leaves and seeds. The second method is to use a grubber, and tear the plants bodily from the soil, when they are gathered by the use of a long-toothed rake, and

# The City Farmer.

burned.

When formerly a city man who had made his "pile," and, as he drove through the country and became fascinated with the beauty of the growing went away and invented the lemoncrops and things in general, would make up his mind to try his hand at so pleas-ant a business—his actions were care-fully watched by the old farmers and his many blunders laughed at. He was not satisfied to have things after the not satisfied to have things after the general farmer, he must Kick your boy into the luck, and then have them all much nicer and better, kick him again to keep him from selling and then he couldn't help but succeed He bought imported cattle, sheep, swine, chickens and what not, the finest and most expensive implements and farm machinery, some of which had scarcely been read of by agriculturists generally. He hauled his manure from the city by scores of loads; guano was applied pro-fusely and everything done on a scale that threw all his neighbors entirely in the shade. When they protested against a great deal of this useless expenditure and waste of labor he would reply that he had his own ideas about matters and things, and as he thought they were an improvement on the old fogyisms of the day, he would try what he could do, having no doubt of his entire success, and others would be glad to follow him; but no success followed, at least, not in the shape or to the extent expected. The next year was still less satisfactory, as several of his fine cattle died from over-feeding. The following year the fly got into his wheat so as to leave not more than one stalk standing where there ought to be twenty. The worms destroyed his apples. His potatoes rotted. Some roving, worthless dogs killed or mangled twenty of his Southdown sheep in a single night. The lightning burnt down his barn. Hence, at the end in fact, he was quite sure of it. His family complained, too, of being away from ikewise.—Humane Journal.

—Saratoga complains of a legion of genteel loafers, who spit over the veranhousehold goods and everything else, root and branch, losing from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and went back from whence he

#### Love Letters.

Political economists, says an exchange, do not approve of love letters. Malthus and such like grumpy old characters condemn lovers and all their doings in the lump, and love letters are naturally included in this sweeping disapproval. But things are evened up by the fact that lovers, on their part, when they happen to stop in their lovemaking long enough to remember that such things exist, are just as decided in their condemnation of political economists. And the lovers, under all circumstances, are ready to affirm unhesitatingly that next to talking about love to each other, writing about love to each other is altogether the most perfect joy that earth affords. While the love letters are fresh and new, just off the fire as it were, even other than political economists are prone to regard them as lack-wit utterances which are instructive only in that they show how abstract of reason the head of man may become when the heart of man is overfull of love. The billings and cooings being set down on paper are viewed by an unprejudiced third party with a contempt that may be light and good humored, or that may be cold and cynical. Yet let these same love letters be kept for a while, and how changed does their condition become-how different is the feeling that reading them will arouse! The lapse of five, ten, fifteen years will not affect their meaning: but when they have been laid away for half a century or more the hallowing influence of time will have done its work —will have made what once was commonplace, even ridiculous, sacred. There is such a pathetic contrast between the pale ink, the frayed and faded paper, and the fresh tumultuous heart beats which tremble in the written words; between the promises of eternal constancy of a love that never shall grow cold and these dry wisps of paper which have yet left in them more of warmth and life than survive in the eternal love that has grown temporal in death and is chilled forever in the grave! And even when not sanctified by years, love letters take on them a new and serious complexion when one of the lovers is dead and gone. There is such an excess of vitality in what is written that death seems almost unreasonable; a fact that has asserted itself in the face of an impossibility, and this is staggering because it is so utterly unexpected and incomprehensible. And yet the love letters which are thus reverenced in no wise differ from those which political economists condemn and the rank and file of humanity make free to scoff at. The change in the tenor of the criticism is not the result of any change in the facts; it comes because those who criticise are swayed by a certain tenderness of heart that can not come to out meet a living love, but that a dead love rarely fails to inspire. And in that this feeling exists universally there is ground for believing that the political economists are all wrong-that even the humblest love letter, when ennobled by the sorrow that comes with death, is a holy thing, since it is the outpouring of the profoundest instinct

known to the human heart. -Col. John Burch, the Secretary of the Senate, who died lately in Washington, was a native of Georgia. He was graduated at Yale College in 1847; admitted to the Bar and practiced for three years in Murray County, Georgia; moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1850; was elected Assemblyman and State Senator, and finally Speaker of the latter body; became chief editor of the Nashville American in 1859; enlisted as a private in the Confederate army; was gradually promoted until he became a Colonel; resumed the practice of law in Nashville; purchased a controlling interest in the American in 1869; was Controller of the State in 1873; became Secretary of the United States Senate in 1879, and held that office at the time of his death.

-A Vermont father had a lazy, shiftless son who everybody said ought to have gone out and fed swine on a small salary, but who refused almost to feed himself. Everybody agreed that he was a good-for-nothing, and one day the old man ambled him out of the house on the toe of his boot. The boy squeezer, and in one year had enough money in his pocket to buy his old dad out ten times over. He made alto-gether \$20,000 from his patent, and the man he sold to made \$100,000 in three

THE MARKETS.			
NEW YORK, CATTLE—Native Steers COTTON—Middling	Augu	st 9	, 1881.
CATTLE-Native Steers	\$9 75	4	12 00
COTTON-Middling		9	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red No. 2 Spring	1 92		1 23%
CORN-No. 2	59	@	60
OATS-Western Mixed		(4)	50
PORK-Standard Mess	17 90	•	18 25
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON-Middling	****	a	1134
REEVES_Choice	5 00		6 10
Fair to Good	3 75 3 25	8	5 00 4 25
Native Cows			
HOGS-Common to Select	-2 00		
SHEEP-Fair to Choice	3 25	6	4 50
SHEEP-Fair to Choice FLOUR-XXX to Choice	5 00		
WHEAT-No. 2 Winter	1 22	3 42	
No. 3 "	1 14	4	
No. 3 " CORN—No. 2 Mixed OATS—No. 2	54	0	
OATS-No. 2	35		36 85
KYE-NO. 2	. 00	8	4 00
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs Medium Dark Leaf	5 00	8	6 00
HAY-Choice Timothy	16 00		
BUTTER-Choice Dairy	19	10	20
EGGS—Choice PORK—Standard Mess	30	60	11
PORK-Standard Mess	18 40	4	18 73
BACON-Clear Rib		4	10.5
LARD-Prime Steam	11 25	a	37
WOOL—Tub-washed, medium Unwashed	22	a	23
CHICAGO.	-		100
CATTLE-Native steers	5 00	(0)	6 20
HOCS_Good to choice	5 50	w	6 80
SHEEP-Good to choice FLOUR-Winter	4 50	8	4 50
FLOUR-Winter	5 00	0	6 25
Spring	4 (9)	140	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red No. 2 Spring	1 21		
conv vod 2 Spring	1 23 52	8	
CORN-No.2	31	a	32
BYE	84	0	85
PORK-New Mess	17 75	4	18 00
KANSAS CITY		1	10122
CATTLE-Native Steers	4 50		6 00
Native Cows		0	3 50
HOGS-Sales at	5 85	100	6 50
WHEAT-No. 2 No. 3	1 05	40	1 00
CORN-No. 2 Mixed	45		45%
OATS-No. 2	31		
NEW ORLEAN	S.	10	
FLOUR-High Grades	5 75	-	6 75
CORN_White	64	@	66
OATS-Choice	17 50	6	19 00
HAI-Choice	17 75	0	18 00
LOUV-Wesserment		-	

—A very sharp sharper is now visiting some parts of Wisconsin, and swindling farmers by selling them packages guaranteed to kill potato-bugs. The directions are not to open the packages until the contents are to be used, by which time the seller has skipped. On opening the package it is found to contain two blocks of wood, with directions to place blocks of wood, with directions to place a bug on one block and mash it with the

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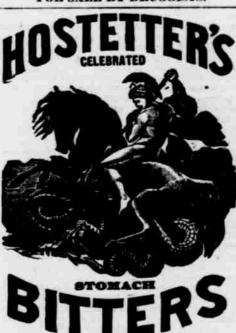
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